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Flashback

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Washington County Historical Society

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FLASHBACK

Journal of the Washington County Historical Society
Preserving the Past for the Future

Volume 63 Fall 2013 Number 3

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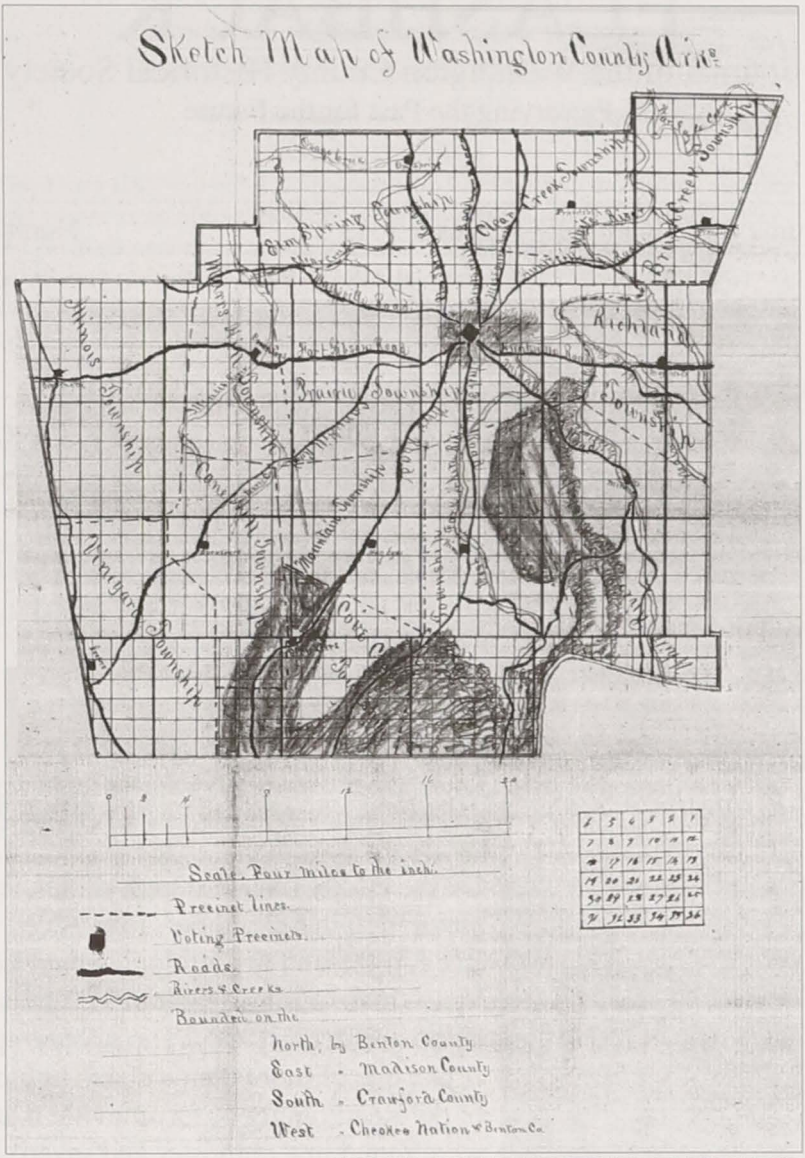
On the cover: Lina X. Reed, center, is pictured with her brother, John Alois Reed, right, and his life-long friend Lee Van Winkle during a visit to St. Louis sometime in the 1880s. The photograph is just one of more than a dozen photos of the Reed family of Fayetteville that were found in a dumpster and saved from the landfill. The photos begin on Page 112.



NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

An 1867 map of Washington County – included with a letter from John Shackelford Hammer to O. D. Greene — shows the approximate division of the county's townships.[14]

War and Remembrance: Reconstruction-Era Conflict in Washington County, Arkansas

By Kim Allen Scott

In 1867 the people of Washington County, Arkansas struggled to reestablish order on a society which had teetered on the brink of anarchy during the Civil War and also sought to commemorate the sacrifice of the Union soldiers who died in the conflict. Adequately documenting those efforts has proven difficult for historians, however, because Fayetteville had no local newspaper from February 1862 until the summer of 1868. This absence of a collective diary for the community, especially during the critical early years following the cessation of hostilities, forces a reliance on scattered clues left in court, taxation, and military records. This study will analyze one such document recently accessed in the National Archives that will shed some light on Reconstruction-era political conditions in Washington County and reveal the identity of the person responsible for the establishment of Fayetteville's National Cemetery.[1]

When the war ended many Arkansans took advantage of the reestablishment of civil authority by electing leaders they hoped could return the region to its prewar social order. However, Radical Republicans in the United States Congress reacted angrily after former Confederate soldiers gained election to various posts in Arkansas and other southern states. In the spring of 1867 Congress passed a series of measures that effectively placed the south under military control and stripped the right to vote from many who had served in the Rebel army. Arkansas became part of the Fourth Military District and had its affairs overseen by Major General E.O.C. Ord from his headquarters in Mississippi. Military authorities refused to allow the 1866 Ar-

kansas state legislature to reconvene the following spring, and demanded voter registers be appointed in the various counties to determine the validity of anyone wishing to exercise the franchise.

In Washington County the appointment of voter registers became a heated issue and showed a division in the local Republican party that mirrored conflict in the national arena. Reconstruction era Republicans, similar to GOP members today, were torn between moderate and extremist factions, with the Radical or "Union" members advocating rapid social and political change in opposition to their centrist members. Among other issues, Radicals demanded that newly liberated black males be immediately granted the vote, and that former Confederate soldiers be disenfranchised to insure the outcome of a proposed Arkansas constitutional convention.

As the following document shows, the "Union Men" of Washington County expressed grave reservations over the suitability of two men appointed registers by the military authorities, but beyond the superficial reasons given the underlaying tensions remain a mystery. Although the majority of those protesting members listed in the document were Union Army veterans, the same could be said of the first "obnoxious" registrar, James H. (Henry) Wilson. Wilson was born in Pennsylvania in 1834 and in 1861 enlisted in the 37th Illinois Infantry as a private. While serving with that regiment was at Cassville, Missouri in June 1862 he got a commission as a second lieutenant in the newly formed First Arkansas Cavalry and eventually acheived promotion to first lieutenant and the regiment's quartermaster post. For some reason he resigned his commission on January 12, 1864, but he obviously remained in Fayetteville at least until 1867. It is unknown if Wilson lacked a commitment to the Radicals' goals, or perhaps participated in some wartime spat with his former comrades, but regardless petitioners certainly did not want him registering voters in Washington County.

James W. Carney, the other named "obnoxious" appointee,

was born in Tennessee on August 6, 1812. After moving to Fayetteville, Arkansas, Carney became a deputy on January 24, 1861, to Washington County Sheriff George Gibson, a man who only a year later resigned to join the Confederate Army. Carney became sheriff himself in 1864 when Fayetteville was under Union Army control and served until 1866. Although he is on record as having sold land to freed blacks in the Hogeye area after the war, Carney, like Wilson, does not seem to have been "radical" enough for the Union men of 1867 Fayetteville who drafted the protest document.

In addition to the petitioners' concerns about Carney and Wilson, they confirmed their desire to commemorate the sacrifices of their fallen comrades. The Reconstruction era saw continuing skirmishes between north and south with ideas rather than guns, and certainly in Fayetteville the victorious Union men wanted to frame how the war would be remembered in a very personal way. In what appears to be almost an irrelevant afterthought in the following edited resolutions, Hugo C.C. Botefuhr gave voice to the desire of his fellows in a particularly important manner. The document has been edited with spelling corrections, paragraph formatting, and punctuation additions for clarity in reading. Original capitalizations have been retained.

At a mass meeting held on the 8th day of June, A.D. 1867 in Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas the following proceeding were had:

The house was called to order by Capt. John Camp[2] and E. E. Henderson[3] was called to the chair and G.W.M. Reed[4] was elected Secretary and on motion of Maj. E. D. Ham[5] the chairman was requested to select a committee of 5 to Draft Resolutions Expressive of the Sense of the meeting and the Chairman appointed on the committee John Camp, E. D. Ham, Lafayette Gregg,[6] Samuel Bard,[7] and George W. Lewis,[8] and on the motion of G.W.M. Reed, Col. T. J. Hunt[9] was added to the committee and in the absence of the committee Judge C. S. Gilbreath,[10] James

Johnson[11] *and E. E. Henderson addressed the meeting. The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions.*

Whereas the Union men of Washington County through their convention at Little Rock on the 2nd of April 1867 recommended citizens of their county to act as Registers under the act passed the [2nd of March] 1867 entitled an "Act to provide a more efficient government for the Rebel States" and an act Supplementary thereto and

Whereas the Union men individually recommended to act as Registers under the acts aforesaid and

Whereas his Excellency the Governor of the State of Arkansas by Special request of the General commanding the District of Mississippi and Arkansas recommended citizens of the county to act as such Registers and

Whereas the Recommendations aforesaid made by the union men of the county individually and in Convention and by the Governor of the State have been entirely ignored in the appointment of Registers under the act aforesaid and none of the citizens who were recommended by the Union Party individually and collectively and in convention or by his Excellency the Governor have been appointed to act as Such Registers and

Whereas two of the Parties who have been appointed to act as Such Registers, to wit James H. Wilson and James W. Carney, are obnoxious to the union men of this county and

Whereas none of the parties appointed have ever attended the meetings or acted or identified themselves with the Union party and

Whereas we have every confidence in the loyalty of Bvt. Maj. General E.O.C. Ord, commanding the District of Mississippi and Arkansas and of the officers under his command and their intention to carry out the acts

aforesaid in the Spirit said acts were passed by the Congress of the United States and

Whereas we believe the General Commanding and the officers under him have been misinformed in regard to the men who have been appointed to act as Such Registers

Therefore let it be resolved that we respectfully but earnestly protest against the appointments of Registers as made in the County,

Resolved that we ask the General Commanding the District of Mississippi and Arkansas and the officers under his command to enquire into the facts and after due consideration if good cause be shown to make such changes as may to the General seem just and advisable,

Resolved that we reaffirm our recommendation of messrs. Thomas J. Hunt, G.W.M. Reed and E. E. Henderson and such others as have been recommended by the Union party to act as such Registers,

Resolved that all who are present and so wish may sign their names to this resolution.

On motion of Hugo C. C. Botefuhr[12] *it was Resolved that we earnestly request the military authorities of the U.S. cause to be removed the bodies of the Arkansas soldiers that were buried at Cassville and Springfield, Missouri and especially do we request that those buried at the former place be removed and interred among their friends at this place. And said resolutions were adopted by at least three hundred persons.*

Resolved that we request the Radical Union Papers throughout this state and the St. Louis Democrat to publish the Proceedings of this meeting

And on motion of Samuel Bard the meeting adjourned sine die.

E.E. Henderson, chairman

G.W.M. Reed, secretary

In the case of the registers' appointments, the outcome of

this petition far from certain. The workers who assembled a list of 911 qualified voters in an 1868 document provided to the Arkansas Secretary of State are not identified, but it should be noted that Carney's name does not appear among the roll of other legal voters.[13] In another document recently accessed in the National Archives, a letter to accompany a hand drawn map of Washington County (pictured here), is signed by Lt. John Shackelford Hammer of the 19th U.S. Infantry, identified as "President of the Board of Registers, Washington County" but again the individual members are not named.[14] All we know for sure is that James H. Wilson left Arkansas for Missouri sometime after 1867 and eventually settled in the Chicago area where he died in 1916. James W. Carney never ran for office again and died at the age of seventy in 1882 when he fell off the back of a farm wagon near Hogeye and broke his neck.

The results of Hugo C.C. Boetfuhr's seemingly hasty amendment to the petition are much clearer than the imbroglio over voter registers. The origin of Fayetteville's national cemetery, formally established on August 14, 1867, have been thoroughly documented, but Boetfuhr's role in the process has heretofore been unknown.[15] His proposal stands as the earliest evidence discovered to date which shows a desire to memorialize Union soldiers in Fayetteville. In that sense, Boetfuhr's contribution to the history of Washington County's Reconstruction era is truly the one that had a lasting effect to the present day.

End Notes

1. E.E. Henderson, letter to Maj. Gen. E.O.C Ord "transmitting the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Washington County, June 8, 1867." Office of Civil Affairs, Register of Letters Received Relating to Applications and Appointments for Civil Positions, April-July 1867. Records of Continental Commands, 1821-1920, Geographical Divisions and Departments and Military (Reconstruction) Districts, Record Group 393, Series 385. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D. C.

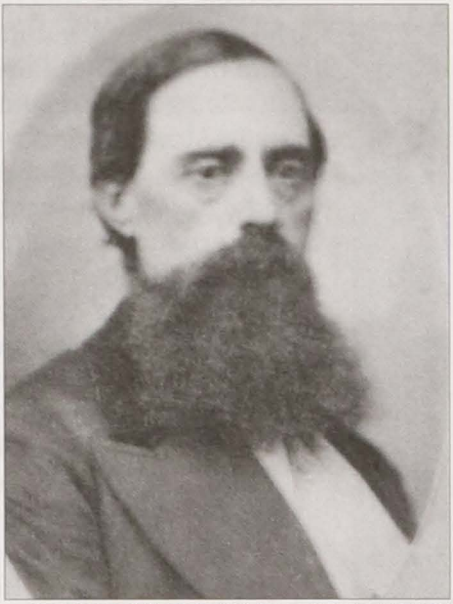
2. John Camp was a farmer in Richland Township, just to the west of Fayetteville. Born in Virigina around 1816, he and his wife Sara lived in the area as early as 1840. There is no record that Camp served in either the Mexican or Civil wars, so the title of "captain" is likely a courtesy. Camp eventually moved to McDonald County, Missouri sometime prior to 1880 and remarried after the death of his first wife to Margaret Owen, eventually adopting her children as well. Camp was possibly the same man identified by Albert W. Bishop in his book, *Loyalty on the Frontier*, who was at Elkhorn Tavern as a refugee in November, 1862 and assisted in identifying a female spy. Albert Webb Bishop, *Loyalty on the Frontier*, Kim Allen Scott, ed. (Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 2004), 47.
3. Ebenezer Erskine Henderson (variously referred to as "Ebeneazor Enskia" or simply "E.E.") was born in Pennsylvania sometime around 1828. He spent the early years of his life as a farmer, and at beginning of the war was living in Highland, Ohio. In 1866 he came to Fayetteville as a teacher for the American Missionary Association and United States Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands. Just a few days after presiding over the meeting that produced these resolutions, Henderson was sworn in as a Washington County deputy sheriff, an action he possibly may have taken to deal with the simmering opposition to his proposed school for black children. In an 1870 report to the Freedmen's Bureau, Henderson stated that one of his teachers, "Miss Ford ... is totally ostracized from

COURTESY OF FAYETTEVLLE HISTORY.COM

Ebenezer E. Henderson

society, and that opposition to the erection of the bureau school house there is so bitter as to alarm the contractors." Henderson did not remain in Fayetteville long. He moved his family to Wisconsin sometime prior to the late spring of 1873, and thereafter lived in St. Paul, Minnesota where he became a commission merchant and politician in the city's sixth ward. He died sometime prior to 1899. Nancy Maxwell, *Washington County Miscellaneous Record Book, 1841-1879* (Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, 1997), 124-25; J. W. Alvord, *Tenth Semi-Annual Report on Schools for Freedmen, July 1, 1870* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1870), 41; 1860 U.S. Census Population Schedule (Washington: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.), roll M653-1019, page 466, image 344; Charles Y. Alison and Ellen Compton, *Fayetteville* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2011), 40.

4. George W. M. Reed (1830-1897) was born in Franklin County, near Roseville. After removing to Washington County, Reed began a career as a merchant. He joined the First Arkansas Cavalry in 1862 and eventually became first lieutenant in Company D, but he resigned his comission in January 1863. When the war ended he made his home in Fayetteville were he was a postmaster, circuit court clerk, land agent and pension agent for a number of years. He was active in both the Masonic fraternity and the Grand Army of the Republic, Travis Post. *History of Benton, Washington, Carroll, Madison, Crawford, Franklin and Sebastian Counties, Arkansas* (Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889), 1007-1008; William S.



COURTESY SHILOH MUSEUM OF OZARK HISTORY
WCHS COLLECTION (P-1966)

George W. M. Reed

Campbell, *One Hundred Years of Fayetteville* (Fayetteville: W.S. Campbell, 1928), 101.

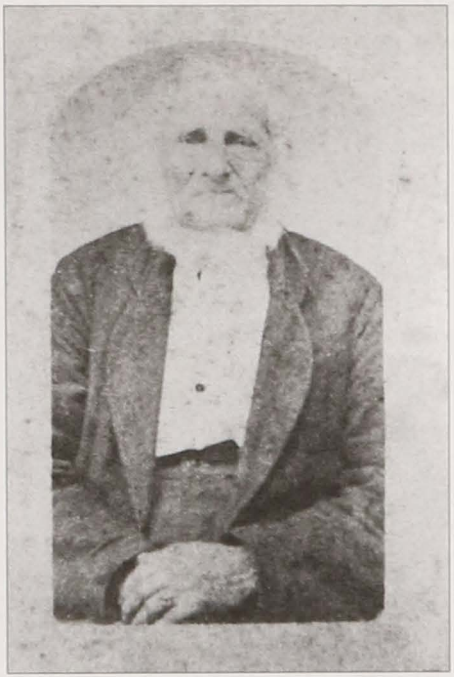
5. Elijah Daniel Ham was born in Alabama in 1840. He came to Fayetteville when he was fifteen and studied at the Arkansas College and was admitted to the bar. Ham first practiced law in Huntsville and in 1862 after the war broke out he offered his services as a scout to union generals Samuel Ryan Curtis and John M Schofield. In February, 1863, he was commissioned Major of the First Arkansas Infantry Volunteers. He resigned on March 22, 1865 after he was appointed by President Lincoln United States District Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas. After the war he moved to California where he practiced law until his death in Santa Rosa on February 28, 1906. *Memorial and Biographical History of Northern California* (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1891), 437-38.
6. Lafayette Gregg was born in Alabama on February 6, 1825. He moved with his family to Arkansas in 1835 and became a Fayetteville attorney. Gregg was appointed to the rank of colonel in the Fourth Arkansas Cavalry in 1863 and served with his regiment for the remainder of the war. Gregg had an instrumental role in establishing the Arkansas Industrial University (later the University of Arkansas and served on its board of trustees from 1874 to 1883. His home is still a prominent historic landmark in Washington County. After a long career as a judge, banker, and politician, Gregg died in Fayetteville

COURTESY OF UA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Lafayette Gregg

on November 1, 1891. Russell C. Gregg, "Lafayette Gregg," *Arkansas Biography; A Collection of Notable Lives* (Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 2000), 125-127.

7. Samuel Bard was born in Missouri around 1835. He was appointed first lieutenant of Company A, First Arkansas Infantry and later promoted to captain of Company I. Bard may have been protesting the appointment of registers in 1867, but by 1874 he was a register himself and involved in a rather extensive hearing regarding voter fraud in Arkansas. Bard left the state after that incident and followed his friend Elijah D. Ham to Santa Rosa, California. He next moved to Kansas where he sold real estate and died in Fort Smith, Arkansas on June 24, 1886. *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Arkansas: for the Period of the Late Rebellion, and to November 1, 1866* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1867), 170; *Miscellaneous Documents Printed by Order of The House of Representatives During the First Session of the Forty-Third Congress, 1873-1874* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1874), vol. 4., 437-438; A. T. Andreas, *History of the State of Kansas* (Chicago: A.T. Andreas, 1883), 1591.



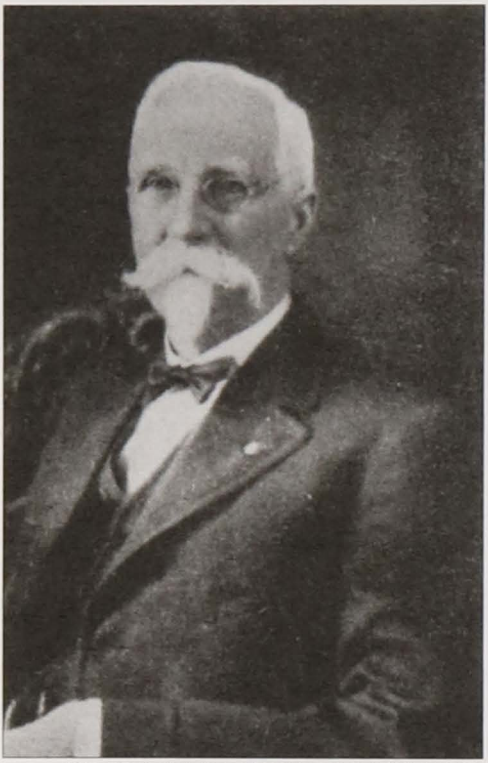
COURTESY SHILOH MUSEUM OF OZARK HISTORY
RUTH ROBERTS COLLECTION (S-96-2-1472)

George W. Lewis

8. George W. Lewis was born in Kentucky on May 30, 1822. He came to Arkansas with his family at the age of eleven before establishing himself as a farmer and mill owner in Washington County. Lewis had to abandon his property during the latter part of the war to seek protection from the Union

Army in Fayetteville. Goodspeed, *History of Benton, Washington ...Counties*, Arkansas, 975.

9. Thomas J. Hunt (1839-?) a Washington County, Arkansas native, was initially appointed captain of Company B, First Arkansas Cavalry, but he rose steadily in rank to become the regiment's lieutenant colonel on April 29, 1865. After the war he became a state senator and, like Albert Webb Bishop, Adjutant General of Arkansas. He also served as a tax assessor and postmaster of Fayetteville, Arkansas. Goodspeed, *History of Benton, Washington ...Counties, Arkansas*, 961; Wendall Beall, "Wildwood Skirmishers: The First Federal Arkansas Cavalry" (M.A. Thesis, History, University of Arkansas, 1988): 309.

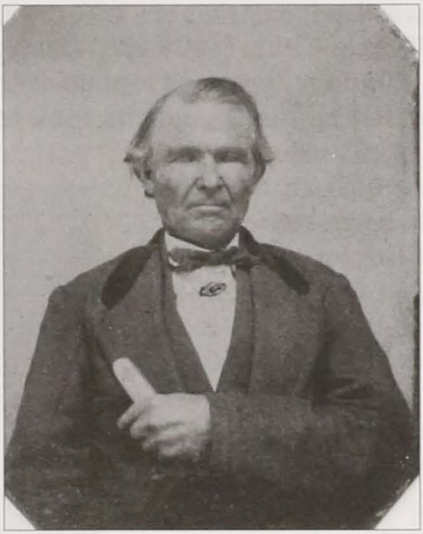


COURTESY SHILOH MUSEUM OF OZARK HISTORY
WCHS COLLECTION (P-1672)

Thomas J. Hunt

10. Cyrus G. Gilbreath (1808-1880) had been born in North Carolina and came to Arkansas in 1833. He first farmed in Independence County, but moved to Washington County in 1835 where he became a very successful farmer and stock raiser. He held the office of justice of the peace a number of years, and was also judge of the county court several terms. Gibreath's son, Stephen, served in the First

Arkansas Cavalry. Goodspeed, *History of Benton, Washington ... Counties, Arkansas*, 942; Joseph C. Neal, *History of Washington County Arkansas* (Springdale, AR. : Shiloh Museum, 1989), 1506.



SHILOH MUSEUM OF OZARK HISTORY, WCHS COLLECTION (P-4810)

Cyrus G. Gilbreath

11. James M. Johnson (1832-?) was a native of Tennessee who moved to Madison County, Arkansas with his parents family prior in 1836. He attended the Ozark Institute at Mount Comfort and Arkansas College at Fayetteville. After spending his early years as a farmer, Johnson began to study the medical profession in Fayetteville and, in 1857, attended the St. Louis Medical College. He returned to Arkansas in 1858 and began to practice medicine in Huntsville. In 1862 he went with Isaac Murphy to the Union army in Missouri where he offered his services as a mail agent. In the spring of 1863 he was authorized to enlist soldiers from loyal Arkansas men and became colonel of the First Arkansas Infantry, U.S. After the end of the war he received a brevet promotion to brigadier general. Although he was elected to Congress from Arkansas's third district in 1864 and 1866, he never took his seat. In 1867 he became lieutenant governor of Arkansas and afterwards served as Secretary of State. He was active in the establishment of the Arkansas Industrial University as a member of the board of trustees. Goodspeed, *History of Madison, Washington....Counties, Arkansas*, 1098-1099.
12. Hugo C. C. Botefuhr was born in Germany on October 9, 1834 and grew up in Illinois. He was appointed 2nd lieutenant of Company H, First Arkansas Cavalry, from the First Missouri Cavalry

on August 7, 1862. He eventually became major on June 4, 1865. Botefuhr was on the board of trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University in 1871 and died in Fayetteville on October 9, 1874. Ironically, Botefuhr was not buried with his comrades in the National Cemetery he helped create. *Report of the Adjutant General*, 10.; Beall, *Wildwood Skirmishers*, 329.

COURTESY OF UA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

James M. Johnson

13. Walter J. Lemke, "Legal Voters of Washington County in 1868," *Flashback* 4, 5 (September 1954), 13.
14. John Shackelford Hammer, letter to O. D. Greene, August 28, 1867. Record Group 393, series 385, NARA.
15. Walter J. Lemke, *The National Cemetery at Fayetteville* (Fayetteville: Washington County Historical Society, 1956) Bulletin No. 25. Lemke's narrative implies that the federal government established the cemetery by negotiating with Stephen K. Stone and David Walker for the land site, but does not identify who actually came up with the idea at the local level.

Photographs of Reed Family Saved from Dust Bin of History

A pile of photographs from the 18th and early 19th century, all related to the Reed family of Fayetteville, was spotted in a dumpster by Dixie Rhyne, who retrieved them and was kind enough to allow publication of the photos on the Fayetteville History website and in the Flashback.

The Reed family — George Washington Reed and Mary Jane Ferguson Reed — bought the Wilson home in the 600 block of Fayetteville's West Dickson Street and settled in for the next century. Mr. Reed was a successful merchant, councilman, postmaster and circuit clerk.

They had seven children: Maggie, John Alois, Lina Xantha, George Jr., James Lafayette "Fay," William L., and Maude F. Reed, most of whom attended the university, either in its preparatory school or as college students. A couple of photos also depict the next generation as well, including this pony cart from the early 1900s.

A photo dated August 26, 1901, shows pony, Sparkle. The view is from the back visible through the trees is the Baxter The two boys are the sons of John Alois Jane Reed, early residents of Fayetteville

brothers Norman Bates Reed and John Alois Reed Jr. sitting in a cart drawn by their yard of their house at 304 N. College looking south across Dickson Street. Barely House, which stood where the modern Washington County Courthouse now stands. Reed Sr. and Lena Bates Reed, and grandsons of George Washington Reed and Mary who maintained a home at 612 West Dickson.

Above, a tintype shows George W.M. Reed Sr. with eldest son, John Alois Reed, about 1868. Reed followed his father into the mercantile business before later becoming a traveling salesman.

At right, the matriarch of the Reed family, Mary Jane Ferguson Reed as photographed by the Gannaway studio in Fort Smith in April 1898.

George W.M. Reed Jr., left, is pictured in 1897 in tweeds with watch fob and a Stetson. The photo was taken by the Putnam studio in Los Angeles, Calif. Above, he stands at the mantle of his room in Washington, D.C., in 1901 with pictures of family and friends festooning the wall. This photo was undated.

Left, John Alois Reed and Lee Van Winkle don the velvet and plumes of cavaliers for a costume party in 1881. Above, Reed wears the uniform of a member of the Baldwin Commandery No. 4 of the Knights Templar in an 1893 or 1894 photograph.

Above, Lina X. Reed and Lena Bates Reed standing and an unidentified person sitting in front with John A. Reed. Opposite, from left, George W.M. Reed Jr., William L. Reed and Lina X. Reed, undated, but taken by a studio in Los Angeles, Calif.

Above, Lena, the wife of John A. Reed, with a parasol, undated.
Left, Lina Reed and Lena Bates pose for a photograph in 1881. Both photos were taken by Mrs. S.J. Young of Fayetteville.

Above, John Alois Reed in March 1882 at St. Louis.
Left, Lee Van Winkle and John Alois Reed dressed in matching nautical attire for an undated photo by Mrs. S.J. Young.

Two modes of transportation

Above, George W.M. Reed Jr., is pictured in California on horseback, decked out with flowers of all sorts on the saddle blanket, the bridles, and even his hat. He might very well have been sporting the floral additions as a rider in Pasadena's Rose Parade, which started in 1890.

Left, James Lafayette "Fay" Reed is pictured with his ordinary bicycle, also known today as a "penny-farthing" because of the vast difference in size between the main wheel and the trailing wheel. With matching knickers and blouse, a bow tie and what appears to be a smoker's cap, Fay Reed presented the model of 19th century bicycling finery.

Above, Frank Coffey and Fay Reed standing; William Reed and Wallace Ferguson seated. The photo was taken by S.W. Spangler of Carthage, Mo., and undated.

Opposite, Lee Van Winkle, Lina X. Reed and John Alois Reed in an undated photo by F.W. Guerin of St. Louis.

Right, Clifton Reed, son of John Alois Reed and Lena Bates Reed, at the age of two years old. Photo is undated but about 1883.

Crawford Family History

By J. B. Hogan

Robert Crawford, like countless young men before him, was raised on a family farm. In the fertile, rolling plains of western Washington County this is hardly an unusual situation. What makes Robert Crawford's case different, however, is that his family has lived on and worked the same land on which he grew up since well before the Civil War.

Robert Crawford's fourth great-grandfather, James Crawford, came to Washington County in 1830 only two years after its creation in October 1828, when the state-to-be was still the Arkansas Territory. Arriving here from Tennessee with his wife Nancy Ann Sawyers Crawford and a brood of children, James Crawford was one of the earliest settlers in Northwest Arkansas.

James Crawford was the son of William and Rachel Sawyers Crawford of Augusta County, Virginia. William was a veteran of the American Revolution and is described in the Roster of Revolutionary Ancestors, as a "Private and Patriot, manufacturing and supplying arms to Continental Army, Augusta County, Virginia." William Crawford is listed as Ancestor #A027666 by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

William Crawford's parents, Alexander and Mary McPhetters Crawford, were of Scottish ancestry but migrated from Ireland and "were among the earliest settlers in Augusta County, Virginia. Alexander and Mary Crawford met a terrible end in the fall of 1764 when they were besieged and killed by Native Americans. William Crawford was only twenty years old when he lost his parents in the gruesome attack. He was only forty-eight years old when he died himself.

His son, James Crawford, the early Washington County settler, bought land in the Rhea's Mill area and established the

AUGUSTA HISTORICAL BULLETIN, COVER, FALL 1974, JIM McCOOL

William Crawford Home at Augusta, Va.

family farm which still exists today. James and wife Nancy had a large family including the next to youngest child Robert Donald Crawford.

Robert Donald, known as "Uncle Bob" Crawford, was about fourteen years old when the family moved to Arkansas from his birth state of Tennessee. He remained on the Crawford family homestead until he died after a tragic Christmas Day 1899 fire accident.

The Fayetteville Democrat (Weekly) obituary says that the "very highly respected" man had climbed into "a chair to wind a clock, and losing his balance fell into the fireplace and remained in the fire" until an unnamed child "gave the alarm" and the "old man" was pulled out of the flames. Robert Donald Crawford clung to life from Christmas Day (Monday) until the following Saturday, December 30, 1899, when he succumbed to his injuries.

Uncle Bob Crawford's son Leonidas E. Crawford was born in Washington County in 1850. By the latter part of the nineteenth

Crawford Family Cemetery, Lincoln, Ark.

century, Leonidas had done well enough in life to warrant a biographical sketch in the 1889 Goodspeed's History of Washington County.

Leonidas Crawford is said to deserve "honorable mention as a successful farmer and stock raiser." In earlier times, he had been "captain of a company of militia for five years" and he and his wife Sallie E. Woodruff Crawford were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The Cumberland

PHOTO BY J.B. HOGAN

Presbyterians were among the very first Anglo-Europeans to arrive in Northwest Arkansas, a group of which settled in and founded the community of Cane Hill around 1826 and were also instrumental in locating and naming Fayetteville, the county seat.

In 1879, ten years before the Goodspeed biography, Leonidas Crawford and some of his brothers spent a year cattle ranching in western Texas. While in Texas, Leonidas married Sallie

Elizabeth Woodruff, who also hailed from Washington County, Arkansas The couple returned to Arkansas in 1880 and raised their family on the original Crawford farmstead.

Clyde Woodruff Crawford, the youngest son of Leonidas and Sallie Woodruff Crawford was born at Rhea in 1887. In keeping with family tradition, he was a lifelong farmer but in July of 1918 at the age of 31 he entered the military in Fayetteville and served during the latter part of World War I. Five years later, in 1923, he married Ola "Granny" Hulett, a union that lasted almost fifty years.

COURTESY ROBERT ANTHONY CRAWFORD SR.

Robert Donald "R.D." Crawford gravestone, Prairie Grove.

Leon G. (born George Leon) Crawford, son of Clyde Woodruff and Ola "Granny" Hulett Crawford, was born at Rhea's Mill in 1927. At the age of eighteen, Leon was drafted into the U. S. Army but requested and was assigned to serve in the U. S. Navy during World War II.

After the war, he returned to the family farm, continuing the long-standing Crawford tradition. In 1955, Leon married Myrna Lou Patton, a native Oklahoman, and they raised three children on the same land just as generations of Crawfords had done before them.

In August 1990, the Leon Crawford family was chosen Washington County Pioneer Farm Family. The award

was co-sponsored by the Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce, Washington County Fair and Washington County Farm Bureau. Criteria for the Pioneer Farm Family award included continuous ownership of farmland for at least one-hundred years "with a descendant of the original owner still living on the land."

Steve Crawford, the eldest son of Leon G. and Myrna Crawford was born in 1956 at Olathe, Kansas where the family temporarily had moved to find work and where Leon's brother Wayne was already living. The family later returned to Washington County and now, five generations removed from original settler James, Steve Crawford actively farms the same property that has been in the family for nearly one-hundred and seventy-five years.

Today, with the descendants of James Crawford still homesteading and farming the land he purchased nearly two centuries ago, the Crawford family remains firmly rooted in the soil of the Lincoln and Rhea's Mill area of western Washington County.

With Robert and Ryan Crawford's three young sons, R. J., Calvin, and Mason growing up in the same area, the Crawford family name and tradition seems certain to continue well into the future – well into a third century on Northwest Arkansas land.

Crawford Family Genealogy

Robert Anthony Crawford, b. September 17, 1981, Fayetteville, AR, m. Ryan Estes (b. April 14, 1984, Fayetteville, AR), July 20, 2002
Children:
R. J., b. May 7, 2003, Johnson, AR
Calvin Edison Hogan, b. May 28, 2006, Johnson, Ark.
Mason Henry, b. June 7, 2011, Johnson, Ark.

Steven Leon Crawford, b. August 21, 1956, Olathe, Kansas, m. Sherry Sue Burkett (b. March 24, 1956, Melburn, Ark.), January 16, 1975
Children:
Nancy Leann, b. May 3, 1978, Fayetteville, Ark., m. Matthew Steven Boydstun (b. January 7, 1977, Fayetteville, AR), July 17, 1999
Children:

Kevin Mathew, b. October 6, 2002, Johnson, Ark.
Alexander Leon, b. May 30, 2006, Fayetteville, Ark.
Joshua Leon, b. December 15, 1979, Fayetteville, Ark.
Robert Anthony, b. September 17, 1981, Fayetteville, Ark.

George Leon Crawford, b. April 23, 1927, Rhea's Mill, Ark., d. August 9, 2001, Fayetteville, Ark., m. Myrna Lou Patton (b. May 27, 1936, Sand Springs, Okla.), October 14, 1955
Children:
Steven Leon, b. August 21, 1956, Olathe, Kansas
Joe Wayne, b. November 19, 1957, Prairie Grove, Ark.
Denise, b. October 4, 1960, Prairie Grove, Ark.

Clyde Woodruff Crawford, b. January 2, 1887, d. January 15, 1971, Prairie Grove, Ark., m. Ola "Granny" Hulett (b. July 27, 1899, d. May 30, 1988), October 17, 1923
Children:
Joe Woodruff
Leon George (b. George Leon)
Clyde Wayne
Donna Lee
Johnny

Leonidas E. Crawford, b. November 11, 1850, Washington County, Ark., d.

PHOTO BY J.B. HOGAN

Gravestone of Ola H. and Clyde W. Crawford.

1919, m. Sallie Elizabeth Woodruff (b. 1862, d. 1930) November 15, 1880.

Children:

Francis R. "Frank."
Clifford P.
Clyde Woodruff
Harvey Oscar
J. T. (James Tilley)

PHOTO BY J.B. HOGAN

Gravestone of Leonidas and Sallie Crawford.

Mamie
Ina
Vivian
Celia
Geneva

Robert Donald "Uncle Bob" Crawford, b. August 01, 1816, Tenn., d. December 31, 1899 Crawford Cemetery, Rhea's Mill, Arkansas, m. Elizabeth Henderson (b. 1826, d. 1871), August 17, 1848
Children:
Lycurgis
Leonidas E. Crawford
Sardenia
Clomia
Adolphus D.
F. Oscar

James Crawford, b. February 29, 1772, Augusta County, Va., d. October 10, 1854, Viney Grove, Ark., m. Nancy Ann Sawyers, about 1795
Children:
William
Lucinda
John Irbin
Rachel
Hannah
James Sawyers
Mary Armstrong
George Alexander
Robert Donald "Uncle Bob" Crawford
Edward Mclinn (Mack)

William Crawford, b. June 1, 1744, Augusta County, Va., d. October 15, 1792, Augusta County, Va., m. Rachel Sawyers (b. April 30, 1750, Augusta County, Va., d. September 4, 1821, Howell, Lincoln County, Tenn.), about 1768
Children:
Alexander
George
Mary "Polly"
Nancy
James
John
Jane "Jenny"

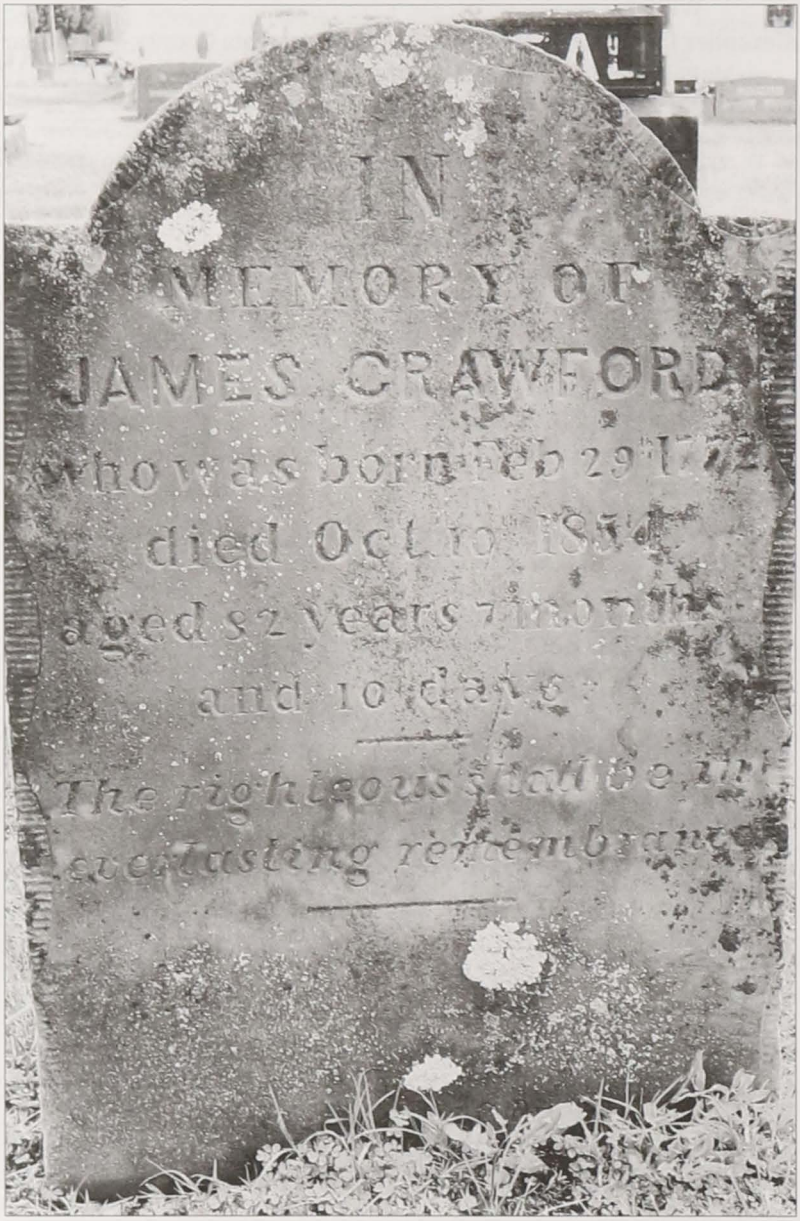


PHOTO BY J.B. HOGAN

Gravestone of James Crawford, Prairie Grove Cemetery.

Rachel
William

Alexander Crawford, b. Unknown; d. 1764, Augusta County, Va., m. Mary McPhetters (b. Unknown; d. 1764, Augusta County, Va.), about 1740
Children:
Margaret
John
Edward
William
Alexander
Rebecca
Elizabeth "Bettie"
Martha
Robert
Samuel
Mary
James

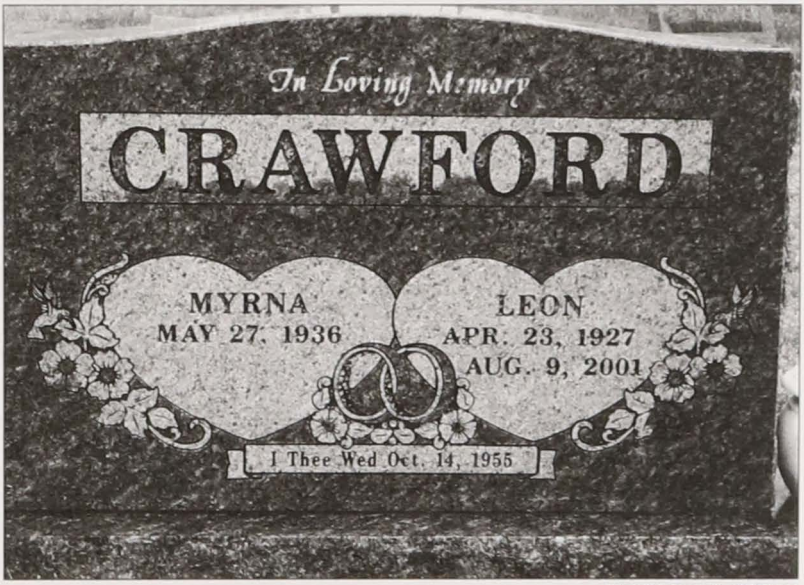


PHOTO BY J.B. HOGAN

Gravestone of Leon George Crawford and Myrna (still living), Prairie Grove Cemetery.

End Notes

1. Goodspeed's History of Washington County, Arkansas, 1889, reprinted by Hearthstone Legacy Publications, Higginsville, Missouri, 2004, p. 163.
2. Arkansas became a territory on March 2, 1819 and a state on June 15, 1836.
3. Roster of Revolutionary Ancestors, Texas Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Texas State Library, Austin, TX, uncited volume and page numbers.
4. Daughters of the American Revolution website (www.dar.org/)
5. Early Western Augusta Pioneers, George W. Cleek, Clearfield, Staunton, Virginia, 1957, p. 341.
6. Annals of Augusta County, Virginia from 1726-1871, Clearfield, Baltimore, Maryland, 1901, p. 191.
7. Land records for James Crawford's initial purchase were not found but later family filings indicate the initial plot may have been 600 acres or even more.
8. Robert Donald Crawford's date of death is listed as December 31, 1899 on his gravestone, but the Fayetteville Democrat (Weekly) of January 4, 1900 says he died on the Saturday following Christmas Day, which in 1899 was December 30.
9. Goodspeed's, pp. 930-931.
10. Ibid., p. 931.
11. Ibid.
12. Index to Arkansas' World War I Soldiers, Vol. 1, Surnames A-C, compiled by Desmond Walls Allen, Conway, AR, 2002, p. 233.
13. 'Pioneer' Crawfords saluted," Northwest Arkansas Times, August 23, 1990, p. 8A.
14. Unless otherwise noted, sources for genealogy information are from Crawford family members, local obituaries and internet genealogy forums at www.genealogy.com.
15. Beginning with this generation, due to sometimes conflicting genealogical information, only the order of children is given and not the dates and locations of their births.
16. Date of marriage listed in Goodspeed's, p. 931.
17. Order of children from Descendants of Alexander & Mary McPhetters Crawford Pioneer Settlers of Augusta County, Virginia, compiled by Amanda Crawford Arbogast Forbes and Lucetta Crawford Sammis, Gateway Press, Inc., Baltimore, 1980, p. 65. The order is slightly different in Early Western Augusta Pioneers, p. 342.
18. Order of children from Descendants of Alexander & Mary McPhetters Crawford, pp. 12-13. The order is slightly different in Early Western Augusta Pioneers, pp. 341-342.

Prairie Grove Makes Bid For Industrial College

The *Daily Arkansas Gazette* (Little Rock, Ark.) published the following story on Page 1 of its Sept. 17, 1871, edition. Prairie Grove, Batesville and Fayetteville were the only towns to make serious bids to become home to the Arkansas Industrial University. Eventually Fayetteville was chosen as the university's location, but the story here shows the serious intent of Prairie Grove leaders to make the best bid.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Prairie Grove Valley wants the Agricultural College.

At a meeting of a number of the property-holders of Prairie Grove Valley, at Viney Grove, Saturday, the 2d inst., the following proceedings were had:

On motion, Col. Wm. Wilson was called to chair.

At the request of the chair, Col. J.P. Neal briefly explained the object of the meeting to be to organize for the purpose of inducing the location of the Industrial university in Prairie Grove valley. He gave a glowing description of the valley, and urged it as a duty upon her citizens to bring its advantages prominently before the commissioners that we could not complain of a bad location, if we sit here idle and do nothing. In conclusion, he moved for a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

For said committee the chair appointed Col. Neal, Col. Lake, Robt. J. West, S.P. Pittman and W.D. Rogers. The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Washington county has bid one hundred thousand dollars for the location of the Industrial University within her bounds, and no other county having made any bid, we take it for granted that the location will be made in our county. This being the case, we feel alive to its importance; therefore,

Resolved, That we invite an examination of Prairie Grove valley by the commissioners and recommend the location of the university in said valley, for the following reasons: The fertility of the soil, its healthiness,

its adaptation to the use of labor-saving machinery, the interest taken in agriculture and education, its fine water and climate, its productiveness, the moral status of its citizens, because of its accessibility, and for the important fact, that nature has marked it as the high-way of travel between the north and the south; and last for the important consideration that it is nearest the people who imposed a tax upon themselves to secure its location, and are in justice entitled equally to its benefits.

Resolved, That it is the earnest wish of this meeting that the commissioners on whom the state has imposed a trust so important, will acquit themselves in a way that the university may stand as a lasting testimony of wisdom and fidelity, a blessing to the people, and an honor to the state—not like our banking-houses in years past, and other of our miscalled state improvements and enterprises—monuments to folly and peculation.

Resolved, That Col. Neal, S.P. Pitman [sic], R.J. West, Jno. Mock, S.E. Rogers, Col. Rhea, Hardy Warren, Colonels Fields and Lake be appointed a committee, whose duty it shall be, after the commissioners arrive at Fayetteville, and shall have been wined, dined, toasted, and bored generally on the subject of the fertilization of insipid soils, to invite them to our valley and tender to them the hospitality of our people, to show them our fine lands and farms, our excellent springs of pure water, our healthy population, and the several desirable sites for the location of the university; and to present them the title papers, evidences and securities of donations given by our citizens to secure its location in the valley.

Resolved, That the meeting, on the adoption of these resolutions, proceed to make donations, commencing with the chairman.

Col. Wilson—I will give two hundred acres of fine valley land, on which the white sulphur spring is situated, and one hundred and sixty acres of fine mountain timber, if located on the premises or at Viney or Prairie Grove; forty acres less, if at either of the latter places.

Robt. J. West—I will donate one hundred acres of land in Mountain township at either of above places. Hardy Warren, forty acres of valley land and forty acres of timbered, if located in the valley; A. Borden, twenty acres for a site at Viney Grove and thirty-eight acres of timber; Col. Lake, sixty-three acres of land, taxed at $9 per acre, and $500, if located in the valley; S.P. Pittman, forty acres; W.H. Gillis, twenty-five acres; Dr. Rogers, forty acres; Moses Rollins, $100; McDuff, $250 if at Sulphur Spring (Wilson tract); Robt. Irons, forty acres; Capt. Willis, $5; Dr. Smith, $1,000, if at Viney Grove or Sulphur Spring; W.H. Rhea, $1,000, if at Prairie Grove; J.W. Smith, $150, same place; D.M. Fields, $500, same

place; J.P. Neal, a twenty-acre site at Prairie Grove and $500; S.L. Marrs, forty acres good land; David Maberry, sr., $250, same place; Helms, $250, same place; Frank Rogers, $100, same place. These money donations to be paid in semi-annual installments in thirty years or less, with eight per cent. interest secured with real estate.

On motion, Messrs. Neal, Lake, Dr. Smith, Mock, the chair and Luck were appointed a committee to solicit further donations.

On motion of the chair, Capt. Marr and Hardy Warren were added to the committee of invitation.

On motion, the chair was requested to have copies of the proceedings of this meeting prepared, that a copy of them be presented to Commissioner Botifeur [sic] with a request that he lay them before the board at Little Rock, and that copies be furnished the Fayetteville and Little Rock newspapers, with a request that they publish them.

Robt. J. West—Before the meeting closes I wish to say a word. I am acquainted with the two hundred acre tract of land donated by Col. Wilson. It is an excellent body of land, will compare well with the best lands in the valley. I doubt there being a better donation made in Washington county than Col. Wilson's.

Col. Neal—As one of the committee on donations, I wish to say that I have set my megs at thirty thousand dollars, and I believe we can raise it in lands and money. We surpass all competitors in the fitness of our location, not mistake about that. In point of money, we can compete with any if we will. WM. WILSON, Ch'n.

Make a Gift That Gives Back to You

You can leave a legacy for the Washington County Historical Society and secure a guaranteed income stream during your lifetime. How? Through a charitable gift annuity at Arkansas Community Foundation.

A charitable gift annuity is a contract between you and Arkansas Community Foundation. Under the arrangement, you transfer assets to the Foundation in exchange for a commitment from the Foundation to pay you a fixed sum for the remainder of your lifetime. After your death, the remaining principal and income is retained by the Foundation and used to support the programs of the Washington County Historical Society.

Current Rates (subject to change)			
Individuals Ages	Rate	Couples Ages	Rate
65	4.7%	Husband 65, Wife 60	4.0%
70	5.1%	Husband 70, Wife 65	4.4%
75	5.8%	Husband 75, Wife 70	5.8%
80	6.8%	Husband 80, Wife 75	5.3%

Rates are for illustration purposes only. The Arkansas Community Foundation will design a gift annuity to benefit you and the Washington County Historical Society.

Through a charitable gift annuity, you can increase your retirement income, postpone capital gains tax and receive an income tax deduction, all while make plans for a significant legacy gift to your community. Find out how you can support the Washington County Historical Society through a charitable gift annuity.

Contact Katie Tennant, executive director of Fayetteville Area Community Foundation, a local affiliate office of Arkansas Community Foundation. Contact her at fayettevillearea@arcf.org or 479-444-6880.

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